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The FEED SITUATION

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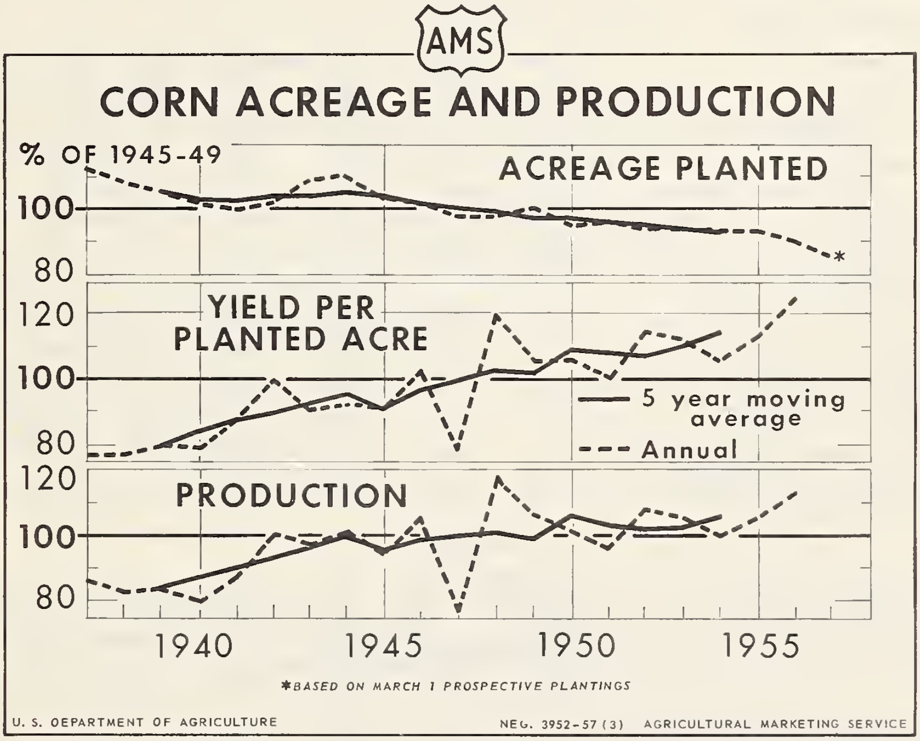

*BASED ON MARCH 1 PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3952-57 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Farmers plan a 4 million-acre reduction in corn this year, continuing the downward trend of the past 25 years. The lower acreage this year reflects the influence of the Soil Bank Program in the Corn Belt as well as a further decline in the South. The 74 million acres in prospect would be about a third below the all time high reached in the 1930's and would bring acreage back to the level reached in the 1880's when corn was expanding. Production of corn, however, has trended upward, as the marked increase in yield per acre has more than offset declining acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1955		1956			1957	
		Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Grains and Hay								
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.52	1.50	1.24	1.26	1.36	1.34	1.28
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.40	1.40	1.16	1.18	1.22	1.23	1.19
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.867	.825	.697	.673	.838	.848	.802
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.771	.759	.633	.637	.774	.779	.737
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.768	.757	.622	.619	.744	.752	.728
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.35	1.33	1.10	1.06	1.26	1.24	1.21
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	1.09	1.08	.924	.915	1.03	1.05	1.03
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.	100 pounds	2.26	2.26	1.78	1.81	2.14	2.13	2.09
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.44	2.46	2.24	2.22	2.34	2.36	2.34
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	31.25	31.25	28.00	28.00	34.50	34.50	35.00
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	23.50	23.30	21.30	21.20	22.70	22.90	22.50
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)								
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	42.40	44.50	38.50	40.00	44.00	44.50	42.75
Buffalo	Ton	49.00	53.00	45.70	46.60	49.20	50.75	50.00
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.06	3.08	2.86	2.87	3.04	3.08	3.08
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	42.75	45.00	38.30	39.90	44.00	44.25	42.00
Buffalo	Ton	49.60	53.40	44.95	46.10	50.00	50.40	48.40
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.18	3.19	2.97	2.96	3.12	3.14	3.12
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	78.35	76.10	61.85	60.40	58.25	61.20	58.30
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.76	4.72	3.97	3.92	3.86	3.85	3.87
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Ton	72.40	67.60	56.00	52.60	57.70	57.45	55.75
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.47	4.45	3.74	3.76	3.85	3.86	3.87
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Ton	72.75	70.40	60.50	54.75	56.25	57.00	55.90
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E. milling points	Ton	79.50	78.75	57.80	51.25	55.60	52.05	49.60
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago*	Ton	56.00	56.00	46.00	46.00	49.00	50.50	50.00
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	54.40	54.50	48.10	45.90	48.20	49.25	48.00
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	57.00	55.00	52.80	49.50	56.90	55.50	52.40
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	69.75	72.00	55.00	59.00	61.50	61.60	61.50
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	88.75	87.75	67.50	67.50	72.50	75.60	79.70
Meat scraps, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	81.25	80.10	63.75	63.75	70.30	71.25	71.95
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	144.50	146.50	152.50	143.75	135.50	136.25	136.25
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	64.25	66.25	50.60	48.00	63.10	65.00	67.00
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.85	3.88	3.59	3.60	3.77	3.80	3.83
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.76	4.77	4.36	4.36	4.48	4.49	4.51
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	4.28	4.29	3.93	3.93	4.11	4.13	4.11
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.116	.116	.150	.160	.290	.290	.289
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES								
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	206	206	170	172	185	186	181
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale prices at terminal markets	1935-39=100	235	232	193	188	193	198	194
Five oilseed meals	1935-39=100	240	234	196	189	193	197	191
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	1935-39=100	212	215	177	176	180	186	190
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	1935-39=100	236	236	198	197	211	215	213
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	224	223	200	200	210	211	210
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/								
(February average)								
Hog-corn, Chicago 2/ 1939-55= 13.3	Bushel	11.0	10.8	9.2	9.8	12.4	13.3	13.5
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price 1936 55= 13.9	Bushel	12.0	11.6	9.4	10.2	13.3	14.1	13.7
Beef-steer-corn, Chicago 3/ 1936 55= 15.5	Bushel	17.1	16.4	16.1	15.0	16.0	15.6	15.9
Milk-feed, U. S. 1936-55= 1.32	Pound	1.27	1.23	1.42	1.38	1.49	1.43	1.38
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 1936-55= 24.0	Pound	19.6	19.6	22.2	22.0	22.4	21.6	21.1
Egg-feed, U. S. 1946-55= 10.5	Pound	8.5	10.4	13.7	11.8	10.4	9.3	9.2
Farm chicken-feed, U. S. 1946 55= 6.6	Pound	4.1	4.9	5.7	5.9	3.8	3.9	4.0
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. 1947-56= 5.2	Pound	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.9
Turkey-feed, U. S. 1946-55= 9.2	Pound	7.2	7.8	9.1	9.2	7.8	7.7	7.7

1/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 2/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 3/ Based on price of beef-steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn. * 23 percent protein in 1955.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 28, 1957

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SUMMARY

A slightly larger total acreage of the four major feed grains is in prospect this year. But a sizable drop in corn plantings from 1956 may result in smaller feed grain production in 1957. Corn acreage will be reduced to about 74 million acres, 4 million less than last year and nearly 10 million below the 1946-55 average, if farmers carry out their plans indicated in early March. A reduction of about 1 million acres also is planned for oats. The prospective barley acreage is 1.3 million acres larger than in 1956 and sorghums are up 5 million acres.

Although it is too early in the season to forecast production, with 1951-55 average yields by States on the prospective acreages, output would total 119 million tons, about 10 million tons less than in 1956. If such a reduction in output is realized, feed grain supplies in 1957-58 would be reduced a little from the preceding year for the first time since 1952-53.

Even with the smaller production as indicated above, the total supply of all feed concentrates probably would be only a little below the record supply in 1956-57. The record carryover of around 50 million tons, in prospect for 1957-58, is about 7 million larger than in 1956-57. Allowing for supplies of other grains and byproduct feeds available for feeding, the total feed concentrate supply would be only about 2 percent below the 1956-57 record of 200 million tons.

The smaller corn acreage in prospect for 1957 reflects the influence of the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program in the Corn Belt, as well as the continued downward trend in corn acreage in the South. Through March 22 farmers had signed agreements placing 4.6 million acres or corn under the Acreage Reserve Program. This probably will be increased somewhat by the additional acreage being signed through the "over-the-limit"sign-up recently announced by the Department. Heaviest participation is in the Western Corn Belt.

Market prices of feed grains have been stable in recent weeks after declining from January to the middle of February. The price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago averaged $1.29 per bushel for the first half of March, practically the same as a year earlier. Corn prices were higher during October-February 1956-57 than a year earlier. But they probably will rise less during the next few months than a year ago and average lower this spring and summer than in the same period of 1956. Prices of oats, barley and sorghum grains have declined since January, but continue higher than a year earlier. Prices of high-protein feeds in February and early March averaged a little above a year earlier, with soybean meal relatively cheap compared with most other feeds.

Average prices received by farmers for corn during October-February have ranged from 27 to 31 cents below the national average support of $1.50 per bushel to cooperating producers in the commercial area. They also have been slightly below the $1.25 support to non-complying producers. Through February 15, farmers had placed 313 million bushels of corn under loan and purchase agreement, 13 million more than a year earlier. Prices of oats, barley and sorghum grains have been generally above the price supports in recent months. Substantially smaller quantities of these grains were placed under price support in 1956-57 than a year earlier.

PROSPECTS FOR 1957-58

Smaller Acreages of Corn and Oats; Larger Acreages of Barley and Sorghum In Prospect for 1957

The total acreage planted to feed grains in 1957 will be slightly larger than in 1956 and the 1946-55 average, if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions. The prospective cut of 4 million acres in corn and 1 million in oats from the 1956 level, however, may have a greater effect on production than the sharp increases in prospect for barley and sorghum grains. Corn yields in tonnage per acre are about double the yields of barley and sorghum grain. Based on early March indications, the acreage of the 4 feed grains totals nearly 150 million acres, including an allowance for prospective acreage of sorghums to be harvested for grain. This is about 2 million more than in 1956, but 8 million less than the high level reached in 1955.

This year's prospective corn acreage of 74.4 million acres is 4.1 million acres below the acreage planted in 1956. Such a reduction would continue the downward trend of the past 25 years and bring corn acreage back to the level of 70 years ago. Corn acreage increased steadily through the nineteenth century, with the acreage harvested going above 74 million acres for the first time in 1888. If farmers' March 1 plans materialize, the acreage planted this year will be a third below the all time high of 113 million acres reached in 1932. Declining corn acreage, however, has been more than offset by higher yields, and total production in recent years has averaged well above the level of 20 years ago (table 10).

The prospective decline in corn acreage from 1956 to 1957 reflects, in part, the sign-up under the Soil Bank Program in the commercial corn area. But the continued downward trend in corn acreage in the South is also important. Declines were general over the Corn Belt with a reduction of 3 percent in prospect in the East North Central States and 7 percent in the West North Central. The South Atlantic States plan a 5 percent reduction, and the South Central States a 7 percent reduction. The Western States plan a 5 percent increase, largely on irrigated land.

The prospective oats acreage for 1957 is 43.5 million acres, 3 percent less than in 1956 and 8 percent below the record level of 1955. Most of the Central and Southern States plan smaller acreages, with greatest reductions in prospect for Nebraska and South Dakota.

An increase of 9 percent in barley acreage is in prospect for 1957, which would bring the total acreage planted to 16.0 million acres, nearly a third larger than the 1946-55 average. Larger acreages are in prospect for most of the Western and Southern States and smaller acreages for most of the important producing Midwestern States. Farmers in North Dakota, however, plan a 20 percent increase. A sizable portion of the increase in the Great Plains and Western States will be planted on land normally in wheat-fallow rotation.

Farmers plan a record acreage of sorghums, 23 percent above 1956 and 74 percent above the 1946-55 average. Substantial increases are in prospect for nearly all the important producing States, with the greatest in the Midwest. Sorghums are being used to substitute for crops put in the Soil Bank in the Great Plains and are gaining in popularity in dry areas of the Western Corn Belt. Increased irrigation and more extensive use of hybrid seed also are increasing per acre yields of sorghum grain. If farmers'

Table 2 .- Planted acreages of feed grains, hay and related crops, 1946-55 average, 1955, 1956 and prospective plantings for 1957

Crop	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Prospective 1957 1/	1957 as a percentage of:	
					Average	1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
Corn	83,942	81,097	78,557	74,410	88.6	94.7
Oats	44,158	47,523	44,648	43,514	98.5	97.5
Barley	12,132	16,335	14,712	16,008	131.9	108.8
Sorghum grains 2/	8,115	12,866	9,349	3/15,600	192.2	166.9
Total, 4 feed grains	148,347	157,821	147,266	149,532	100.8	101.5
All sorghums	15,191	23,979	21,503	26,490	174.4	123.2
Wheat	74,031	58,241	60,747	4/49,562	66.9	81.6
Soybeans 5/	14,939	19,658	21,970	22,745	152.3	103.5
Flaxseed	4,513	5,219	5,862	5,839	129.4	99.6
Peanuts 5/	2,706	1,898	1,844	1,834	67.8	99.5
Sugar beets	849	798	831	912	107.4	109.8
All hay 2/	74,248	75,360	73,627	72,766	98.0	98.8

1/ Based on farmers' acreage intentions on March 1. 2/ Acreage harvested. 3/ Prospective acreage for 1957 based on relationship between total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years. 4/ Winter wheat seeded (36,778,000) plus the prospective acreage (12,784,000 acres) for spring wheat. 5/ Grown alone.

Table 3 .- Feed concentrate supplies, total and per animal unit, United States, average 1950-54, annual 1950-57

Season beginning	Feed grains			Other feed concentrates 3/	Total supply feed concentrates	Grain-consuming animal units 4/	Supply per animal unit
	Carryover 1/	Production 2/	Total supply				
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Millions	Tons
Average 1950-54	27.6	119.2	146.8	27.2	174.0	162.5	1.07
1950	30.5	121.8	152.3	26.5	178.8	168.1	1.06
1951	28.6	113.1	141.7	27.5	169.2	167.3	1.01
1952	20.1	119.7	139.8	27.3	167.1	158.8	1.05
1953	27.0	117.5	144.5	28.0	172.5	156.7	1.10
1954	31.7	123.9	155.6	26.6	182.2	161.5	1.13
1955	39.1	130.9	170.0	26.7	196.7	164.9	1.19
1956 5/	43.3	129.8	173.1	27.3	200.4	162.5	1.23
1957 6/	50.0	7/119.0	169.0	27.0	196.0	163.0	1.20

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains on October 1, oats and barley on July 1. 2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley and sorghum grain. 3/ Imported feed grains and wheat, rye and byproduct feeds fed to livestock. 4/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during October-September feeding season. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Tentative estimates based on indications in March. 7/ Based on acreage intentions on March 1 and 1951-55 average yields by States.

plans materialize, 26.5 million acres will be planted to sorghums for all purposes. Based on the recent trends, about 15.6 million acres of this would be harvested for grain, 6 million more than in 1956.

Another Large Feed Concentrate Supply Probable in 1957-58

Although a smaller feed grain crop is indicated for 1957 than the big production in 1956, the supply of feed concentrates may be only a little below last year's record, unless the growing season should be much below average. With 1951-55 average yields by States on the March 1 prospective acreages, 1957 production would total about 119 million tons. This would be around 10 million below the 1956 output, when yields per acre of corn and barley were record high. If production should be reduced to this extent, it probably would fall a little below our total 1957-58 requirements. In this case, there would be a small reduction in carryover for the first time since 1951-52. But with a record carryover of around 50 million tons of feed grains in prospect, 7 million more than in 1956, the feed grain supply for 1957-58 would total about 169 million tons, only 4 million less than in 1956-57.

Based on present indications, the total supply of other grains and byproduct feeds available for feeding probably will be about the same as the 27 million tons estimated for the 1956-57 feeding year. The prospective record soybean acreage for next year, with a normal growing season, would provide a record supply of soybeans for crushing into oil and meal for the 1957-58 feeding season. No official indications are made of the cotton acreage until July. But, the quantity of cottonseed available for crushing in 1957-58 may be smaller than for the current year in light of the 1957 acreage allotments and the substantial acreage of cotton placed under the Acreage Reserve Program. The prospective flaxseed acreage is about the same as that planted in 1956. Linseed meal production probably will at least be maintained in the 1957-58 season. These early indications point to another big supply of high-protein feeds in 1957-58, probably at least as large as the supply for the current season. Based on the above indications, the feed concentrate supply for 1957-58 would total about 196 million tons, only a little below the record supply of 200 million tons in 1956-57.

With average yields on the March 1 prospective acreages of feed grains, the 1957 corn crop would be substantially smaller than in 1956, but production of the other feed grains would be larger. A 1957 corn crop of around 2.9 billion bushels would be produced if yield by States are equal to the 1951-55 average. However, if allowance is made for the upward trend in corn yields, the computed production on the prospective acreage would be 3.0 billion bushels or a little over. The carryover of corn on next October 1 is expected to be around 300 million bushels above the record carryover of 1,165 million on October 1, 1956. Thus with a normal growing season the total corn supply may approach 4.5 billion bushels, a little below the record supply of 4.6 billion for 1956-57.

Production of oats in 1957 would total about 1,250 million bushels, if yields by States equal the 1951-55 average on the prospective acreage, nearly 100 million bushels more than in 1956. The carryover of oats next July 1 is expected to be more than 100 million bushels below the 347 million bushels carried over last year, which would give a total domestic supply of a little less than the 1.5 billion bushels in 1956-57.

The 1957 barley crop, with 1951-55 average yields, would total 392 million bushels, 20 million more than in 1956. The sorghum grain crop on the record acreage in prospect for 1957, allowing for the relationship between the total acreage and that harvested for grain, would total around 300 million bushels, nearly 100 million more than in 1956 and about double the 10 year average. Carryover stocks of these grains are expected to be about as large as the big stocks carried over in 1956, so larger crops would reflect about the equivalent increases in total supplies.

Farmers Plan Slightly Smaller Hay Acreage in 1957

The prospective acreage of hay to be cut in 1957 of 72.8 million acres is nearly a million acres less than in 1956 and 2 percent below the 1946-55 average. Smaller hay acreages are in prospect in most of the important midwestern producing States. The principal exceptions are Iowa where prospects are for a 3 percent increase, and Missouri where a 9 percent increase is planned. Slightly smaller acreages than a year earlier are also indicated for most of the Southern States, while hay acreage is expected to be maintained or increased slightly in most of the Western States. With 1951-55 average yields, production on the above acreage will total about 106 million tons or about 3 percent less than the 109 million tons produced last year. Assuming the carryover next May 1 will be about equal to the average carryover of 15 million tons for recent years, the total supply would be a little over 120 million tons, a little below the 125 million tons in 1956-57.

Price Supports for 1957 Crops

Price supports for 1957 crops of oats, barley and sorghum grains were announced by the Department of Agriculture on February 9 at 70 percent of the January 15 parity prices. The 1957 national average support price for oats is 60 cents per bushel, 5 cents lower than in 1956, barley 94 cents per bushel, down 8 cents from last year and sorghum grains $1.83 per 100 pounds, 14 cents lower.

The support rate for corn was announced last fall prior to the December 11 referendum of corn producers in the commercial area. The minimum national average support price for 1957 corn available to farmers complying with their acreage allotments is $1.36 per bushel. The rates in the non-commercial area will be based on 75 percent of the national average support level for complying farmers in the commercial area.

Farmers Place 4.6 Million Acres of Corn Under the 1957 Acreage Reserve Program

Farmers had signed agreements placing 4,574,000 acres of corn under the 1957 Acreage Reserve Program through March 22. The initial deadline for signing 1957 Agreements was March 8. However, some further assignment of acreage will be permitted through transfer of funds from areas where surplus funds are available to areas where allocated funds have been exhausted. The Department of Agriculture announced on March 14 an "over-the-limit" sign-up for 1957 corn, permitting farmers who have signed 1957 agreements to exceed the limitations initially set up under the Program of the larger of 20 acres or 30 percent of their farm allotment.

Only farmers in the commercial area who have complied with their 1957 acreage allotments on all the basic crops are eligible to participate in the Acreage Reserve Program. Participation in the Program was relatively heavy in the Western Corn Belt, with Nebraska accounting for more than a fifth of the total acreage. The unit rates per bushel on which the acreage payments are based vary by counties, but are based on the national average rate of 90 cents per bushel. This is applied to the normal yield in order to calculate the payment for the designated acreage. The payments farmers can earn on the 4.6 million acres of corn placed under the Acreage Reserve Program total $171 million or an average of a little over $37.00 per acre. This would reflect an average yield of corn on total acreage signed under the Program of about 41 bushels per acre.

CURRENT SITUATION

Market Receipts of Corn Above Average and of Unusually Good Quality

Receipts of corn at 12 primary markets totaled 183 million bushels for the period October-February, 48 million more than in the same period of 1955-56. Receipts were unusually heavy this year during October and early November, then dropped off more than seasonally in December. But they increased in January and February to much heavier than those of a year earlier. This year's receipts include substantial quantities of corn sold by the CCC, especially during January and February when sales of CCC corn into the domestic market were especially heavy. During the period October 1 through March 13, reported CCC sales of corn totaled 133 million bushels, compared with 59 million bushels in the same period last year. Of this total about 82 million bushels were for domestic use, including around 30 million disposed of through the Emergency Feed Grain Program. Exports totaled 51 million bushels including barter and special donations, which accounted for about half of the total. Part of the CCC sales are included in the receipts at the primary market.

The corn received at the primary market this year has been of unusually high quality. During December-February, 61 percent of the corn inspected at 9 principal midwestern markets graded No. 2 or better, 20 percent graded No. 3, and only 19 percent graded No. 4 or below. This was even better than the quality of the corn at the same markets in the past

Table 4.- Corn: Inspected receipts by grades at principal markets, December-February, average 1949-53, annual 1954-56 1/

Grade	Average 1949-53		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total
	Cars	Percent	Cars	Percent	Cars	Percent	Cars	Percent
1	2,740	6.4	5,608	14.6	3,210	9.2	9,974	20.7
2	8,974	20.9	7,371	19.1	8,745	25.2	19,523	40.4
3	12,464	29.0	11,156	29.0	12,467	35.9	9,752	20.2
4	9,258	21.5	9,128	23.7	7,488	21.6	4,407	9.1
5	5,422	12.6	3,574	9.3	762	2.2	1,472	3.0
Sample	4,143	9.6	1,652	4.3	2,045	5.9	3,207	6.6
Total	43,001	100.0	38,489	100.0	34,717	100.0	48,335	100.0

1/ Chicago, Decatur, Kansas City, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Toledo.

Compiled from reports of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 5 .- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, 1955 and 1956 crops

Feed grain	Unit	1955			1956		
		Loan	Purchase agreement	Total	Loan	Purchase agreement	Total
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Corn (through February 15) 1/	Bu.	284,547	15,651	300,198	302,807	10,152	312,959
Total for season 1/	Bu.	356,138	65,010	421,148			
Oats 2/	Bu.	56,113	12,895	69,008	33,890	2,106	35,996
Barley 2/	Bu.	78,530	17,503	96,033	62,985	13,406	76,391
Sorghum grain 2/	Bu.	103,095	3,175	106,270	36,867	683	37,550
Total 3/	Ton	3/13,636	3/1,154	3/14,790	11,565	659	12,224

1/ Loans on corn available through May 31. 2/ Loans were available through January 31, 1956 preliminary. 3/ Includes corn through February 15.

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

2 years, when corn has been generally of above average quality. It is substantially above the 1949-53 average when only 27 percent of the corn graded No. 2 or better, and 45 percent of the corn graded No. 4 or below.

Smaller Total Tonnage of 1956 Feed Grains Under Price Support

Through February 15 farmers had placed a little more corn under price support, but substantially smaller quantities of oats, barley and sorghum grains than in the same period of 1955-56. The combined tonnage of the four grains totaled 12.2 million tons, 2.6 million less than a year ago.

The quantities of oats, barley and sorghum grains placed under price support have declined in each of the past 2 years from the record quantities in 1954-55. Loans and purchase agreements were available on these 3 grains through January 31. The preliminary 1956 total for oats is 36 million bushels, only about half of the 69 million in 1955-56. The 76 million bushels of barley placed under loan and purchase agreement are 20 million less than a year earlier, and the 38 million bushels of sorghum grains are only about a third of the 106 million bushels in 1955-56. Through February 15, farmers had repaid loans on 10.4 million bushels of oats, 7.7 million bushels of barley and 2.6 million bushels of sorghum grain.

Farmers have until May 31 to place their 1956 corn under price support. Through February 15, they had placed 254 million bushels under loan and purchase agreement at the full support of $1.50 per bushel and 59 million at the $1.25 support rate. The total of 313 million bushels was 13 million bushels more than in the same period of 1955-56, and the largest on record for this period. The total for the season, however, may not reach the record of 551 million in 1948-49, but it probably will exceed the 421 million bushels in 1955-56. In addition to the 1956 corn under price support, 113 million bushels of corn were resealed on farms from the 1953, 1954 and 1955 crops, making a total of about 425 million bushels under loan and purchase agreement. The Commodity Credit Corporation owned about 900 million bushels in mid-February. Thus, the total owned by CCC or under loan and purchase agreement was around 1,325 million bushels, about 200 million more than a year earlier.

Feed Prices Generally Higher than a Year Ago

Prices of most feeds have declined since January, but feed prices in the first half of March were generally higher than a year earlier. However, prices of two major feeds--corn and soybean meal--were about the same. Corn prices were higher during October-February 1956-57 than in the same period of 1955-56, but there has been less seasonal increase from the low point reached last fall than in the same period last year. The price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago averaged $1.29 per bushel in the first half of March, practically the same as a year earlier. Corn prices probably will rise less during the next few months than a year ago and average lower this spring and summer than in the same period of 1956.

Prices of oats, barley and sorghum grains have declined since January, but in the first half of March they were still above prices in March 1956. Average prices received by farmers for the 3 grains have been above the 1956 national average price supports this winter and are well above the recently announced supports for 1957. If the 1957 growing season is favorable for these three grains, prices probably will decline at least seasonally during the late spring and summer months.

Prices of high-protein feeds have averaged a little higher this winter than last in spite of the large supply available for domestic feeding. The index of wholesale prices of the 11 major protein feeds was 3 percent higher in February than a year earlier; although the index declined slightly from February to mid-March, it remained a little higher than a year ago. Production of soybean meal is expected to continue heavy this spring and summer, which probably will give more stability to high-protein feed prices than in 1956 when soybean meal prices at Chicago increased 22 percent from March to May and the wholesale prices of all high-protein feeds rose 13 percent. Wholesale prices of soybean meal in mid-March at principal markets averaged about the same as a year earlier and continued lower than usual in relation to most of the other protein feeds. A number of the other high-protein feeds were higher in March than a year earlier. Cottonseed meal was up 7 percent, linseed meal 14 percent, tankage 13 percent and gluten feed 5 percent.

Production of Oilseed Meals Up 5 Percent; Exports Down from 1955-56

Production of the five major oilseed meals totaled 5,067,000 tons during October-February, 5 percent larger than in the same period of 1955-56. Production during the remainder of the feeding year is expected to continue higher than a year earlier. The total for the year probably will exceed the output of 9,925,000 tons in 1955-56 by more than 5 percent. Exports of oilseed meals during October-February, including preliminary figures for February, totaled 314,000 tons, 30 percent smaller than the 451,000 tons in that period of 1955-56. Exports of soybean meal for the period were about 30,000 tons larger than the 219,000 tons exported in October-February 1955-56, while exports of cottonseed and linseed meal were much smaller. The increased production probably will be reflected in at least a comparable increase in the total tonnage of meals available for livestock feeding in 1956-57 over the 9,191,000 tons fed in 1955-56.

The increase in the total October-February production over 1955-56 has been due entirely to the heavy output of soybean meal, which totaled 3,237,000 tons, 395,000 tons more than last year, a monthly average rate of 647,000 tons. Production of soybean meal is expected to continue heavy through the 1956-57 season and may show less seasonal decline than usual in the latter part of the marketing year. Based on present prospects, the output for the entire 1956-57 season is expected to total around 7,500,000 tons, a million tons more than in 1955-56. On the other hand, the output of cottonseed meal has been smaller this winter than a year earlier and is expected to continue so this spring and summer. The 1,481,000 tons produced during October-February was 144,000 tons less than a year earlier. Production of linseed meal in October-February totaled 272,000 tons, 42,000 tons less than a year earlier.

Livestock Numbers Decline During 1956

All major groups of livestock declined during 1956, while poultry numbers increased. The number of hogs on farms January 1, 1957 was 5 percent less than a year earlier, the number of cattle was down 2 percent, sheep 1 percent, and horses and mules 9 percent. The number of chickens on farms January 1 was 3 percent higher and turkeys 17 percent higher.

Table 6.- Livestock numbers on farms in the United States, January 1, average 1950-54 and annually 1950-57

Year	All cattle, including milk cows	Milk cows	Hogs	All sheep	Horses and mules	Chickens 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Average 1950-54	87,608	23,585	56,038	31,139	6,232	421,805
1950	77,963	23,853	58,937	29,826	7,781	456,549
1951	82,083	23,568	62,269	30,633	7,036	430,988
1952	88,072	23,060	62,117	31,982	6,150	426,555
1953	94,241	23,549	51,755	31,900	5,403	398,158
1954	95,679	23,896	45,114	31,356	4,791	396,776
1955	96,592	23,462	50,474	31,582	4,309	390,708
1956	96,804	23,213	55,173	31,273	3,928	382,846
1957 2/	95,166	23,028	52,207	30,838	3,558	392,811

1/ Number on farms, not including commercial broilers.

2/ Preliminary.

Indications for 1957 point to a modest reduction in the overall level of livestock production. Spring farrowing intentions of last December were down 2 percent. A March 1 report for 9 of the Corn Belt States indicated that the spring crop may slightly exceed the December intentions. A 2 percent cut in the number of foundation stocks of cattle and sheep point to smaller calf and lamb crops. In January farmers planned to raise 9 percent fewer chickens this year than last. This cut will be exceeded if hatchery operations are maintained at or near the early season level. On the other hand, commercial broiler placements have been running 2 to 7 percent higher than a year earlier, and turkey growers plan an overall net increase of 10 percent in the number of turkeys raised.

The number of cattle and calves on January 1 totaled 95.2 million head, down 1.6 million from a year earlier. This was the first decline since 1949 and the lowest level since 1953. The total included 6.1 million head of beef cattle on feed for market, which was 4 percent over 1956 and the largest on record. Cattle feeding declined during the first 6 months of 1956 and the number on feed July 1 fell to 10 percent below a year earlier. An increase in fed cattle prices encouraged feeders to increase their operations in the last half of the year bringing feeding operations back to a record level by January 1 this year.

The number of dairy cows 2 years old and over totaled 23 million head on January 1 which was 1 percent less than a year earlier. Ample feed grain supplies, a relatively favorable milk-feed price ration, and a shortage of forage in some areas encouraged liberal feeding of grains and other concentrates to dairy cows during 1956 and early 1957. On February 1 the rate of feeding per cow was at a record level of 7.06 pounds per day, 5 percent above the high rate of a year earlier and 17 percent above the 1946-55 average.

Reseal Program Announced for 1955- and 1956-Crop Corn

The Department of Agriculture on March 6 announced a reseal program for 1956-crop corn and an extension of loans on farm-stored 1955-crop corn now under the reseal program. Under this program farmers may extend loans on farm-stored 1955 and 1956 corn another year following the July 31, 1957 maturity date. They may also convert purchase agreements on 1956 corn to reseal loans. Farmers who reseal their 1956 corn will receive a storage payment of 16 cents per bushel at the end of the reseal period, July 31, 1957. Farmers who reseal 1955 corn will receive a storage payment of 16 cents per bushel for 1956-57 and another 16 cents per bushel for 1957-58. Producers who redeem all or part of their corn under the reseal program prior to July 31, 1958 will receive prorated storage payments.

Purchase Orders Approved for 3,387,000 Tons of Feed Under 1956 Emergency Feed Program

Under the 1956 Emergency Feed Program, purchase orders have been approved for 3,387,000 tons of feed grains or mixed feeds from July 1956 through

March 21, 1957. Under this program, eligible farmers and stockmen in the designated disaster areas may currently obtain feed grains at $1.50 per 100 pounds less than prevailing market prices. On March 15, 534 counties in 13 States were listed in the disaster area because of drought, floods, or excessive rain. This is much larger than the disaster area in early 1956 which included only 258 counties. Through March 22 of last year, purchase orders had been approved for only 545,000 tons of feed.

CORN ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1957

Corn acreage allotments will be in effect for the 1957 crop, on the basis of current legislation, since the Soil Bank base acreage was not approved by two-thirds of the producers voting in the referendum of December 11, 1956. Changes in corn acreage allotments, as well as other phases of the corn program, have been under consideration in Congress in recent weeks. Under the present program the total acreage allotment for the 1957 corn crop, as announced last fall, is 37,288,889 acres for the commercial area, about 6 million acres less than for the 1956 commercial area. The 1957 allotment is about 36 percent below the average acreage planted in the 1957 commercial area during the past 5 years (table 8).

In recent years the commercial corn area has been expanding, particularly in the Eastern and Southern States. The 1957 commercial area includes 894 counties, 54 more than in 1956 and 89 more than in 1955. The area now includes counties in 4 mid-Atlantic States and 8 Southern States in addition to the 12 North Central States. Each county's share of the total national allotment is determined on the basis of the average acreage planted to corn in the county during the period 1951-55 with adjustmants for abnormal weather and for trends in acreage. Allotments for individual farms in counties that have been in the commercial area in previous years are based on the corn acreage for the years 1953 through 1956. Allotments for farms in counties included in the 1957 area, but not in the 1956 area, are based on the period 1954 through 1956.

The acreage planted in the 1956 commercial area last year totaled 55.1 million acres 1.8 million less than in 1955 (table 7). The 1956 acreage allotment was 15 percent less than the 1955 allotment in the same counties. The percentage of the growers complying with the program, however, declined from 51 percent in 1955 to 44 percent in 1956. The corn acreage in compliance in 1955 was 40 percent of the total acreage planted in the commercial area that year. In 1956 the corn acreage in compliance was 28 percent of the total acreage planted in the commercial area, after adjustment for corn plowed-up under the Soil Bank Program. The acreages shown in table 7 apply only to the acreage in the counties in the commercial area in each State. Only 4 States are entirely within the commercial area--Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Delaware.

Table 7.- Corn: Acreage allotments in 1956 and 1957 and acreages planted in the 1956 commercial area in 1955 and 1956

State	1956 Program						1957 Program	
	Number of commercial counties	Acres allotted	Acreage planted in commercial area 1/		Compliance with program 2/		Number of commercial counties	Acres allotted 3/
			1955	1956	Percentage of corn farms	Percentage of corn acreage		
	Number	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent	Number	1,000 acres
New Jersey	8	101	142	127	58.2	34.8	11	105
Pennsylvania	29	693	906	866	42.3	21.4	31	582
Ohio	68	2,534	3,482	3,389	40.2	21.8	71	2,157
Indiana	90	3,577	4,921	4,802	39.5	24.4	92	3,017
Illinois	102	7,009	9,180	8,829	42.9	29.2	102	5,858
Michigan	35	1,179	1,738	1,743	42.9	18.3	35	996
Wisconsin	36	1,485	2,003	2,060	30.1	13.8	38	1,298
Minnesota	58	4,058	5,506	5,461	35.1	25.7	60	3,436
Iowa	99	8,201	10,799	10,766	39.5	26.6	99	6,863
Missouri	71	2,815	3,583	3,421	52.0	31.7	72	2,381
North Dakota	1	85	111	102	46.0	34.2	1	71
South Dakota	32	2,319	3,070	2,970	40.3	25.6	32	1,949
Nebraska	61	4,965	6,042	5,595	61.9	44.9	61	4,172
Kansas	23	1,077	1,240	1,041	64.4	43.3	23	905
Delaware	3	130	172	152	52.3	28.3	3	109
Maryland	13	272	410	374	37.6	15.4	16	264
Virginia	10	147	182	168	51.8	30.7	10	123
West Virginia	2	19	24	22	48.0	21.7	2	16
North Carolina	27	859	1,140	1,019	50.4	33.9	32	850
Kentucky	49	1,033	1,262	1,206	59.4	36.2	52	910
Tennessee	16	415	530	528	53.5	27.4	25	458
Alabama	4	228	338	338	29.0	10.0	8	303
Arkansas	3	80	98	107	53.6	19.4	4	88
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	378
Total	840	43,281	56,879	55,086	43.9	28.0	894	37,289

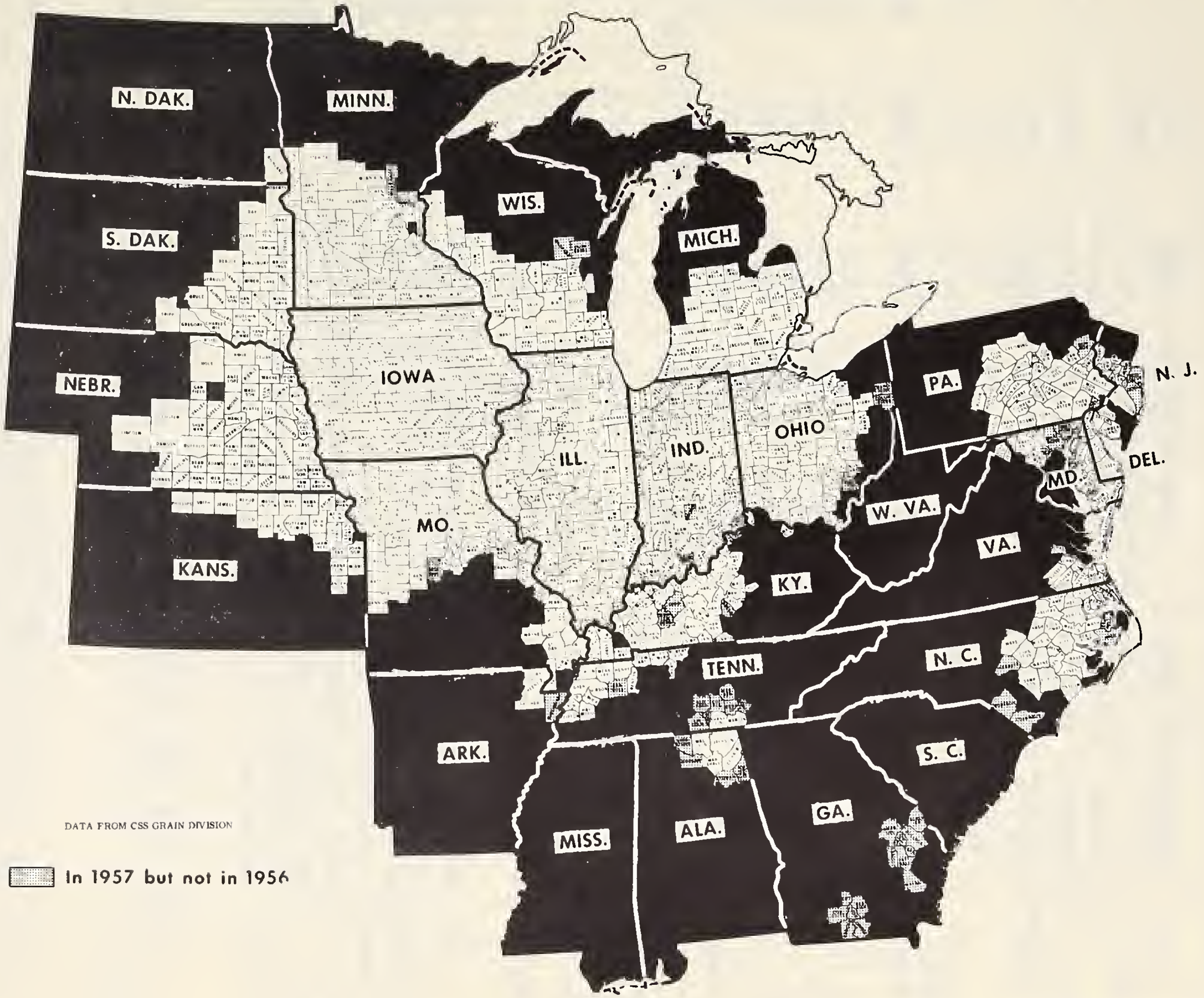
1/ Acreage planted in the 1956 commercial area in 1955 and 1956.

2/ Preliminary. Percentage of the corn farms and corn acreage in the commercial area in 1956 in compliance with acreage allotments.

3/ Acreage allotments as announced by the Department of Agriculture on Nov. 21, 1956. These allotments may be subject to adjustment on the basis of legislation now being considered in Congress.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

1957 COMMERCIAL CORN AREA



DATA FROM CSS GRAIN DIVISION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 3953 57 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Table 8.- Corn: Acreage, yield and production in the 1957 commercial and noncommercial areas, 1952-56

Year	Commercial area 1/			Noncommercial area			Commercial area as a percentage of U. S.	
	Planted acreage	Yield 2/	Production	Planted acreage	Yield 2/	Production	Acreage	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Pct.
Average 1952-56	58.1	46.2	2,683	23.0	24.7	565	72	83
1952	57.6	48.4	2,788	24.7	20.5	504	70	85
1953	58.9	45.2	2,665	22.7	24.0	545	72	83
1954	58.7	43.9	2,580	23.5	20.4	477	71	84
1955	58.5	43.8	2,562	22.6	29.6	668	72	79
1956 3/	56.9	49.6	2,823	21.7	29.0	629	72	82

1/ Acreage and production for each year in the area determined as the 1957 commercial corn-producing area.
2/ Yield per planted acre.
3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

The national corn acreage allotment of 37,288,889 acres was set for the 1957 crop year in accordance with a legal formula taking into account the normal supply and prospective carryover for the 1957-58 marketing year as estimated in the fall of 1956. The normal supply determined in the fall of 1956 as a basis for computing the 1957 corn allotment was 3,627 million bushels. This includes domestic consumption of 3,044 million bushels and exports of 110 million bushels, plus a 15 percent carryover allowance of 473 million bushels.

After allowing for the record carryover in prospect on October 1, 1957 it was determined that production of 2,212 million bushels would be needed from the 1957 corn crop to fill the normal supply requirement of 3,627 million bushels.

States and counties outside the commercial corn area would be expected to produce 534 million of the 2,212 million bushel output required this year. To make up the total, 1,678 million bushels would be needed from the 894 counties in the commercial corn-producing area. Acreage needed in the commercial area for 1957 was calculated at 37,288,889, based on the 5-year average yield, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions.

Table 9 .-Corn: Acreage planted, by regions, average 1930-39, 1940-49 and annual 1949-57

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1930-39	2,385	20,904	41,045	11,779	23,514	2,564	102,191
1940-49	2,378	20,571	35,861	10,108	18,548	1,497	88,963
1949	2,335	22,031	37,102	9,221	14,841	1,208	86,738
1950	2,337	20,354	33,961	9,455	15,596	1,156	82,859
1951	2,342	21,198	35,790	9,097	13,746	1,102	83,275
1952	2,377	21,354	34,967	9,272	13,266	994	82,230
1953	2,394	22,002	35,843	8,765	11,612	958	81,574
1954	2,442	22,557	35,207	8,798	12,018	1,163	82,185
1955	2,442	22,657	34,888	8,397	11,384	1,329	81,097
1956 1/	2,350	22,078	33,899	7,935	11,096	1,199	78,557
1957 2/	2,273	21,490	31,529	7,535	10,324	1,259	74,410

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Based on reports from farmers indicating their intentions about March 1.

Table 10.- Corn: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1937-57

(Data for cover chart)

Year	Acreage planted				Yield per planted acre				Production			
	Annual	5-year moving average	Percentage of 1945-49 average		Annual	5-year moving average	Percentage of 1945-49 average		Annual	5-year moving average	Percentage of 1945-49 average	
			Annual	5-year moving average			Annual	5-year moving average			Annual	5-year moving average
	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Pct.	Pct.	Bu.	Bu.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Pct.
1937	97.2		112		27.2		77		2,643		86	
1938	94.5		108		27.0		77		2,549		83	
1939	91.6	91.8	105	105	28.2	28.1	80	80	2,581	2,576	84	84
1940	88.7	90.1	102	103	27.7	29.6	79	84	2,457	2,661	80	87
1941	86.8	90.0	100	103	30.6	30.5	87	87	2,652	2,745	87	90
1942	88.8	90.8	102	104	34.6	31.3	99	89	3,069	2,846	100	93
1943	94.3	90.9	108	104	31.5	32.2	90	92	2,966	2,929	97	96
1944	95.5	91.4	110	105	32.3	33.3	92	95	3,088	3,042	101	100
1945	89.3	90.6	103	104	32.1	32.0	91	91	2,869	2,899	94	95
1946	88.9	88.8	102	102	36.2	34.1	103	97	3,217	3,027	105	99
1947	85.0	87.1	98	100	27.7	35.1	79	100	2,355	3,057	77	100
1948	85.5	85.8	98	99	42.2	36.1	120	103	3,605	3,098	118	101
1949	86.7	84.7	100	97	37.3	35.9	106	102	3,238	3,040	106	99
1950	82.9	84.1	95	97	37.1	38.3	106	109	3,075	3,227	101	106
1951	83.3	83.3	96	96	35.1	37.8	100	108	2,926	3,148	96	103
1952	82.2	82.4	94	95	40.0	37.7	114	107	3,292	3,112	108	102
1953	81.6	82.1	94	94	39.3	38.3	112	109	3,210	3,143	105	103
1954	82.2	81.1	94	93	37.2	40.0	106	114	3,058	3,248	100	106
1955	81.1		93		39.8		113		3,230		106	
1956 1/	78.6		90		43.9		125		3,451		113	
1957 2/	74.4		85		39.0		111		2,900		95	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Indicated 1957 acreage based on March 1 intentions of farmers. Production computed on the basis of prospective plantings, assuming 1951-55 average yields per planted acre by States.

Table 11 .- Oats, barley and sorghum grains: Acreage, yield and production, United States, average 1950-54, annual 1950-57

Year	Oats			Barley			Sorghum grains		
	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Planted acreage	Yield per planted acre	Production	Acreage harvested for grain	Yield per acre	Production
	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. acres	Bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1950-54	43.7	29.4	1,285	11.5	24.6	283	8.4	19.4	168
1950	45.0	30.4	1,369	13.0	23.4	304	10.3	22.7	234
1951	41.0	31.2	1,278	10.8	23.8	257	8.5	19.2	163
1952	42.3	28.8	1,217	9.2	24.8	228	5.3	17.2	91
1953	43.2	26.7	1,153	9.6	25.7	247	6.3	18.4	116
1954	46.9	30.1	1,410	14.7	25.8	379	11.7	20.1	235
1955	47.5	31.6	1,503	16.3	24.6	401	12.9	18.8	243
1956 1/	44.6	25.9	1,153	14.7	25.3	372	9.3	22.0	205
1957 2/	43.5	28.7	1,250	16.0	24.5	392	3/15.6	19.2	300

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Prospective acreages for 1957 based on farmers March 1 intentions. Production computed on the basis of the prospective plantings, assuming 1951-55 average yields per planted acre by States.
3/ Based on total acreage and acreage harvested for grain in recent years.

Table 12.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, February, average 1951-55, 1955, 1956, and November-February 1956-57

Item	February			1956-57			
	Average 1951-55	1955	1956	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	22,835	19,423	19,283	40,632	21,679	30,994	46,317
Oats, 12 markets 1/	5,759	8,190	6,043	3,975	5,135	6,952	3,560
Barley, 4 markets 2/	8,863	9,091	9,038	13,346	12,196	10,537	8,344

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Table 13.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, January and February 1957, with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1955-56 season 3/	Jan. 1956	1956-57			Oct. 1, 1955	Feb. 1, 1956	1956-57		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	6,545.8	567.0	631.4	643.8	674.9	37.2	99.9	51.5	65.4	58.3
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,628.1	320.7	327.7	274.3	293.3	150.2	191.5	186.1	187.8	194.7
Linseed cake and meal	581.7	59.5	60.0	54.0	42.2	21.7	15.4	19.3	22.7	12.5
Peanut cake and meal	57.5	4.8	1.9	3.7	9.6	.5	2.6	1.3	2.4	5.0
Copra cake and meal	112.2	10.2	9.2	9.4	10.5	3.9	3.8	1.3	.7	1.3
Total	9,925.3	962.2	1,030.2	985.2	1,030.5	213.5	313.2	259.5	279.0	271.8
Corn gluten feed and meal 4/	1,073.5	88.4	91.8	86.6	85.6	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Brewers' dried grains	243.5	17.3	17.3	17.5	16.8	6.0	2.8	3.0	4.0	2.3
Distillers' dried grains	285.9	24.0	24.7	25.3	32.1	2.3	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
Wheat millfeeds	4,428.2	379.5	377.7	365.4	419.9	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Rice millfeeds	237.7	12.4	27.1	20.1	18.1	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Alfalfa meal	1,167.9	23.1	34.4	21.7	20.3	454.9	304.8	306.5	249.0	181.9
Fish meal and solubles	339.0	6.6	12.8	16.7	5.2	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Dry or powdered skim milk	8.3	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.4	.6	.5	.5

Commodity	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1955-56 season 3/	Jan. 1956	1956-57			1955-56 season 3/	Jan. 1956	1956-57		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Soybean cake and meal	6/	0	0	0	0	400.1	35.6	55.4	59.0	49.6
Cottonseed cake and meal	59.4	4.0	5.4	3.3	3.0	4/155.7	15.3	6.8	10.1	2.6
Linseed cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	152.6	17.1	11.9	5.0	6.9
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	18.1	0	.7	.4	.8
Copra cake and meal	44.9	3.0	5.0	5.4	6.8	0	0	0	0	0
Total	104.3	7.0	10.4	8.7	9.8	726.5	68.0	74.8	74.5	59.9
Wheat millfeeds	79.4	3.0	10.2	11.8	10.6	19.5	0	6/	6/	2.1
Fish meal and solubles	97.3	10.4	3.4	4.2	4.7	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Tankage	11.3	1.0	.4	.7	.4	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	1,100	115	98	98	117	4/119,994	9,243	17,820	16,263	13,636
Oats, including oatmeal	3,088	508	1,167	1,131	1,337	29,084	2,947	2,076	2,570	1,614
Barley, including malt	28,275	710	2,327	2,732	1,506	4/102,887	4,661	3,983	3,012	3,386
Sorghum grain	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	4/ 66,095	6,023	1,881	2,362	1,240

Commodity	Grain processing or use						
	1955-56 season 3/	1955-56		1956-57			
		December	January	October	November	December	January
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn							
Wet-processing	141,093	11,188	11,686	13,050	11,819	10,690	11,731
Distilled spirits and alcohol	4/27,088	2,629	4/2,368	2,250	2,409	2,431	2,676
Barley							
Malt liquors	77,960	5,333	5,557	5,621	5,071	5,277	5,920
Distilled spirits and alcohol	4/6,538	622	4/553	543	565	539	593

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September for all items except oats and barley, which is July-June. 4/ Revised. 5/ Not reported. 6/ Less than 500 tons.

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